Nov. 9, 1887. Chapel Hill does not move fast or far. But it moves others to move intellectually and corporeally. In common with other places for teaching and learning, it sets folks to thinking, planning and doing. It sends out its young men-even its proother young men to find here what they need and want. It increases life and prestatistics has recorded the names of fortycame here to live, and have gone away. since the reconstruction in '75. The vilglory. This is now on us in wonderful beauty, reminding all of the life that has been, and inspiring confidence in what

There have been 213 students in the University this session-force-graduates and post-graduates-destined for the various occupations required by our busy life, national and state, political and social, ecclesiastical and civil public and private. To keep these minds moving, the University lectures, one each month, at least, have been, and doubtless will continue to be, of great potency. Very graceful and grateful have been those of Col. A. M. Waddell of Wilmington, a graduate of '53. The first was on the fore-runners of Columbus, who hundreds of years before 1492, visited all parts of our coast, from Maine to Florida. These early adventurers were of Iceland and Norway and Denmark and Ireland. The records of their ventures have been lately exhumed from the archives in Iceland and in Copenhagan. Copies of them have been deposited in our National Library at Washington. Some of these early visitors remained and mingled with our Indians, left traces of their presence in their language and in their forms and faces-traces found along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. These are marvellous revelations. It seems that Columbus himself visited Iceland and probably met sailors from those northern coasts in the ports of Spain and Italy. Col. Waddell has gathered scattered rays of light, and illumined a dark subject with agreeable colors. Col. Waddell, in his second lecture, discussed, before the Shakspeare Club, the legal learning of our great dramatist. He showed in how many of his plays he touched the law-Commands and Statutes-of England, and de clared, on the authority of greatest lawyers, that he never quoted or applied that law amiss. It is to be hoped that Col. Waddell's lecture will stir one or more of Dr. Hume's students to show forth Shakspeare's Theology.

Capt. A. D. Jones of Raleigh, one of "the new issues" from the University, told, on University Day, Oct. 12th, of Gen. W. R. Davie's work and influence in itable display of historical and political eral life and of his broad and deep work and gentleman, and especially as the Princeton College correcting some of his misstatements as to the Colonial condition of North Carolina, and as to its reasons for delaying to adopt our National suffers for her own fault. She has done right, but she has not seen to it that her deeds were properly recorded and published. The Historical Society of the University, lately revived, will, under the the defendants were connected with one enlightened and patriotic guidance of President Battle, do a great and good work in undoing the misdeeds and saving and interpreting records which are in danger of being lost. May be, after awhile, folks will become unanimous as to the when and the what of the Mecklenburg Declaration.

Dr. W. B. Phillips lectured this session, before the Mitchell Society, on "Bread and Brains," showing their inevitable interdependence-that Bread is indispensable for Brains, and Brains for Bread, and known by every workman with head or hands the workingmen will hardly be able

formed food. Another topic of general, universal interest, now being discussed at the University, was presented by the Rev. Dr. Mangum's late "open letter" to Mr Julian Carr, the manufacturer of Durham, well known throughout the world. The learned Professor wrote to the liberal citizen on the relation between Church and State, and Society, in the matter of an education for the people. This he holds to be a duty of the State, and as such should be "without money and without price" for the teaching, a duty not to be devolved on the Church, as a whole, or on any part thereof, nor on individuals in Church or State, however free these may be to show their patriotism or their eccleis from the paternal theory, whereby it is the universal fosterer of the welfare of its citizens, and from the theory that restricts Government to the protection of life, liberty and property. It is especially incumbent when the people govern them-selves, for themselves. This education should be not only free, but full, and, above all, Christian, the name of all that includes duty to God and to man. Without being sectarian, or merely philosophical, Dr. Mangum enforces his deductions from first principles by quotations from our Constitution and our laws, by the teachings of great scholars, by brilliant examples in History, and by the dictates of common sense. Especially happy is the eloquent Professor in showing that Education, like Religion, has always been, must always be, from above. It is a Revelation, not merely an Evolution. Great Universities preceded Common Schools; Prophets and Apostles were taught of God: Genius and Heroism are gifts through Nature. And in such a country as ours every facility should be afforded by Government for their development wherever found. The State, which includes more than any Church, more than all Churches, should care for the humblest, than all Churches, should care for the humblest, the poorest of its citizens, even as the Church provides or tries to provide for all its members. If the State would do its duty in Education, the denominations in the Church would be relieved of a great—the greatest part—of the burden they carry voluntarily, not necessarily.

The Haymarket Massacre in Chicago. A History of the Crimes of the Chicago Anarchists for which four were hanged.

The history of the offence for which four of the condemned were hanged posses extraordinary interest. About the 1st of May, 1886, the workingmen of most of the fessors to bring in brides. It attracts industrial centres of the United States were much interested in a movement having for its object the reduction of the time serves from death. Some collector of of a working day to eight hours. The circumstances were taken advantage of by seven and would-be heads of families who the Anarchists of Chicago to create a disturbance and further their propaganda. In the midst of the excitement growing lage was overflowing with visitors this out of the eight-hour movement, a meeting last Summer. But they did not see our was called by certain Anarchists to be woods and hills in their great autumn held on the evening of May 4th, at the Haymarket, on Randolph street, in the west division of the city of Chicago. The meeting was addressed by Spies, Parsons, and Fielden. About 10:30 P. M., while Fielden was making the closing speech several companies of policemen, 140 in number, marched into the crowd from the station on Desplaines street and ordered the meeting to disperse. As soon as the order was given some one threw among the policemen a dynamite bomb, which struck Degan, one of the police officers and killed him. As a result of the throwing of the bomb and of the pistolshots that followed six policemen, besides Degan, were killed and sixty more seriously wounded. No one of the convicted men, it appears, threw the bomb with his own hands. Rudolph Schnaubelt threw it, but, though arrested, was allowed to escape for want at that time of evidence to justify his detention. The verdict of the jury in the trial found the defendants guilty of murdering Degan, from having been accessories before the act. Some of the sixty-nine counts of the indictment charged them with "being present, advising, encouraging, aiding, and abetting" the throwing of the bomb, and others charged them with abetting "one Rudolph Schnaubelt" in the perpetration of the crime. An Illinois statute makes the ac-

> "two semi-globular halves connected by a bolt, and held together by a nut screwing upon the end of the bolt"-was Louis Lingg, who came to this country from Germany in the summer of 1885. His bombs were of about the size of a baseball, and were made to be exploded by the external application of fire. Lingg was shown to have been engaged up to May 4th in manufacture of bombs exactly followed his trade for some time, and then beresembling the one thrown at the Haymarket. About fifty bombs were made by him, under the auspices of the International Arbeiter Association, and distributed to members a few hours before

Lingg was a member of this association.

the encounter with the police.

cessory equally liable with the principal,

and responsible for his act. The maker of

the bomb-which consisted, it appears, of

which was pledged to the use of force to overthrow law and bring about a social revolution and a redistribution of property. At the trial it was shown that all the shaping and adopting of our National the defendants were members of the I. A. Constitution. This also was a very cred- A., whose platform holds "that the present system under which property is ownresearch, and to many full of agreeable ed by individuals should be destroyed and novelties. President Battle followed all capital which has been produced by Capt. Jones with the story of Davie's gen- labor should be transformed by force into common property." It is said that there for North Carolina as warrior, statesman are eighty of these I. A. A., organized in the United States, seven of which are in father of the University. By the way, Chicago. Only a portion of the members President Battle has had lately an inter- of each of these "groups" is proposed to esting correspondence with a Professor at | be armed and drilled for war upon society, yet in Chicago there were 3,000 who were provided with rifles and pistols. Their programme included a plentiful provision also of bombs, which Lingg, in May, 1886, Constitution. If North Carolina is thus had only begun to manufacture in servicemisunderstood and misrepresented, she able quantities. The I. A. A. had for its organs in Chicago three newspapers-

the Arbeiter Zeitung, of which Spies was editor; Der Anarchist, edited by Fischer; and the Alarm, edited by Parsons. All or another of these papers, except Lingg, who was the ferocious chemist and mechanician of the conspiracy. It would be a mistake to suppose that the Haymarket massacre was an accidental outcome of an unexpected meeting with the police. On the contrary it had been contemplated for months before, and was deliberately planned for the very day on which it occurred. The Arbeiter Zeitung of December 29,

1885, announced the adoption by the "North Side Group" of this resolution: "This assembly declares that the North that both should be of the best quality, Side Group, I. A. A., pledges itself to properly prepared and used aright. But work with all means for the introduction this using requires the presence of a power of the eight hour day, beginning on the different from, and superior to either 1st of May, 1886. At the same time the Bread or Brains. This lecture should be North Side Group caution the workingrepeated before every collection of stu- men not to meet the enemy unarmed on dents in North Carolina, whether young 1st of May," &c. On the 22d of January, men or maidens. It's doctrine should be 1886, the Arbeiter said: "With empty

with hand. Good food is not necessarily to cope with the representatives of the costly food, nor is costly food, generally, club in case, after the 1st of May of this good food. Work is what the world | year, there should be a general strike. But wants-work with the body and work if they are prepared to stop the working with the mind-and work is but trans- of factories, to defend themselves with the

aid of dynamite and bombs, then, and only then, can you expect a thorough success." These extracts show that the collision with the police was planned to take place about the 1st of May, 1886, and that bombs were to be used to destroy "the enemy." What kind of bomb was intended to be used is shown by the following from the Arbeiter Zeitung of November 27, 1885: "Letter-Box-S. Steel and

iron are not on hand, but tin two or three inches in diameter." On March 2, 1886, the Zeitung said: "The time up to the 1st of May is short. Look out." On March 19th it said: "Here in America, where the workingman possesses yet the freedom of meeting, of speech, and of the press, most should be done for the emansiasticism. This duty is an immediate inference from either idea of the State, that not soon stir ourselves for a bloody revo- the Lord Jesus Christ. lution, we cannot leave anything to our children but property and slavery. There- preacher through all his labors during the

one of the arrested comrades in New York | here before; and none have ever before a list of membership has been found and been so signally blessed. The Gospel that all the comrades compromised have been arrested. Therefore away with all rolls of membership and minute-books. Clean your guns, complete your ammunition. The hired murderers of the capital | err therein ;"-so forcibly, as to leave the ists, the police and militia, are ready to convicted sinner without the least foundamurder. No workingman should leave tion for his standing; so tenderly as to his home these days with empty pockets." | constrain him to fly to the one only sure

On May 2d, it said: "Everything de- refuge of safety, the Lord Jesus Christ, pends on quick and immediate action. We cannot say that one days labor was The tactics of the bosses are to gain time. better than another; that one sermon was By Monday or Tuesday the conflict must better than some other. They all point have reached its highest intensity else the one way with unvarying steadiness and success will be doubtful." On Tuesday, truth; they all center on the only living set up. May 4th, appeared in the Zeitung an ar- way, Jesus Christ, from spiritual death ticle by Spies in reference to the riot at unto eternal life. The careless reader of McCormick's factory with this heading: God's Book is utterly astonished at the "Blood! Lead and powder as a cure for profound wisdom and yet great simplicity, dissatisfied workmen! About six laborers of God's Word as it concerns his salvation,

ly wounded! This is law and order." |-Salisbury Watchman, 10th

The article said: "Wage-workers, yes-terday the police murdered at the Mc-Cormick factory four of your brothers, If prothers who defend themselves with stones had been provided with good weap-ens and one single dynamite bomb, not one of the murderers would have escaped his well merited fate." The evidence supplied by these publications was supplemented by evidence of meetings at which the seven defendants arranged the

details of the projected murders. A meeting, including these persons and others, was held on May 2d, at which a plan of operations, originated by Engel, proceedings were interfered with. Next day, at another meeting, Spies exhibited his "revenge circular," calling his followers to arms. It was headed "Revenge! Revenge!" and used this language: his residence near Black Mountain, was atrocious murder which has been committed [at McCormick's factory] on your brothers to-day. To arms! This must graph and reached the Senator early o become worthy of them."

Engel's plan was again formally approved, the understanding being that the armed Anarchist would assist the mob against the poice in case of a disturbance; that a bome should be thrown into each police-station; that the poicemen on issuing from the stations should shot down one by one, and be thus prevented from reaching the scene of conflict, and that when victory was secured, the various Anarchist bodies should march to the centre of the city, cutting telegraph wires and fireman's hose and killing all that opposed. The plan was not carried out exactly as proposed, but it seems to be beyond ques-tion that the tragedy of May 4th was due to the adoption of Engel's "plan" on the 2d and 3d of May. The lives and antecedents of the condemned present points of interest. A leader in the enterprise was August Spies, who was born in lesse, came to this country in 1872, became a Socialist in 1877, and gained the position of edi-tor of the Arbeiter Zeitung in 1884. He was the ablest and most influential of the Chicago Anrchist. Adolph Fischer, Michael Schwab, and Oscar Neebe were among the stockholders of the Zeitung. Fischer was born in Germany and was a printer by trade. Finding the Zeitung not sufciently radical in its views, he started a rival paper, Der Anarchist. Schwab came from Manneim, Germany, in 1879, and associated himself with Spies in his journalistic work. George Engel, who was Fischer's partner in Der Anarchist, came to America from Cassel, Germany, in 1873. Albert Parsons, the only native American among the convicted, was born in Montgomery, Alabama, and was a printer by trade. Having become a Republican, he obtained appointments to Federal officers at Austin, Texas, where he married a mulatto in 1872. Having been driven came a professional labor agitator. In 1884 he became editor of the Alarm, the organ of an advanced group of Anarchists. Samuel Fielden, born in Lancashire, England, came to America in 1868. He was an operative in a cotton mill in New York in that year, and has since worked at Chicago as a laborer. In 1880 he met Spies and Parsons in the Liberal League, and in 1883 ne devoted himself to the occupation of a travelling

A Notable Conference in Washington.

A call, signed by about one hundred distinguished gentlemen, has been issued for a Grand National Conference to meet on December 7th, 8th and 9th in Washington City. It has been inaugurated under the general leadership of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States.

Among these eminent men we see from the Methodist Church the names of Bishops Key of Ga., Duncan of S. C., Bowman, Hurst, Foss and Foster, and Drs. Haygood and Vincent: from the Presbyterian, Drs. Hoge of Va., Strickler of Ga., Cuyler, Crosby, Marquis, Pitzer, Pres. McCosh and Prof. Schaff. From the Epis copal Church, Bishops Whittle of Va., Bedell and Clark, and Rev. Messrs. Phillips, Brooks, J. E. Grammer and W. T. Sabine. From the Baptist Church, Pres. M. B. Anderson, and Drs. MacArther and J. B. Thomas. And the Moravians, Congregationalists, Disciples and others are

fully represented. These men represent a wide range of alent and views, and all sections of the country. But what is the object of the convention? It is to consider the momentous and peculiar problems, moral and secial, emerging in the closing years of the nineteenth century, and bearing on all among working men, and effectually it for neatness, durability and safety. meeting the great conflict with the saloon. This study will include three questions, viz:

1st. What are the present perils and opportunities of the Christian Church and of the country?

2nd. Can any of them be met but by a hearty co-operation of all Evangelical Christians, which, without detriment to any denominational interests, will serve the welfare of the whole Church? 3rd. What are the best means to secure

such co-operation, and to waken the whole church to its responsibility?

The intellectual and spiritual wealth of many denominations has been drawn upon to furnish a programme of exceptional interests to all who hold dear our American institutions and our Christian civilization. While the sessions are to be opened by selected essayists, the meetings are to be practical conferences.

The Religious Revival,

the Evangelist, Mr Pearson, have continued through several weeks with growing interest. Every afternoon at 3 o'clock and every night, Saturday excepted, the large hall has been filled with eager listeners, many of whom have awakened to a profound personal concern for the salvation of their souls, and many hitherto most careless, and in some instances, reckless ones, have professed conversion, and are

fore prepare yourselves in all quietness for past week, and joined to them the efforts revolution." On May 1, 1886, the Zeitung of Christians in attendance, for the salvasaid: "Bravely forward: the conflict has tion of souls. Just sech a State of religibegun-it is said that on the person of ous enterprise has never been witnessed truth as recorded in the Bible was never before presented here as this earnest man of God has done it -so plainly, that "the way faring man, though a fool, may not

STATE BANK .- The Fayetteville National Bank will go into voluntary liquidation on December 31st, and will commence operations under its new charter as a State Bank on January 1st, 1888. The charter granted by the last Legislature is a very liberal one .- Fayetteville Observer, 10th Nov.

SENATOR VANCE INJURED .- Dr. J. H. Watson of this city, was summoned by telegraph last evening about 7 o'clock, to Black Mountain, to see Senator Vance, was adopted. The plan contemplated the throwing of bombs into the police force and the use of rifles by the members of the afternoon. We hope the Senator's inanew and gave judgment discussing the the Lehr and Wehr Verein in case their juries are not of a serious character .-Asheville Citizen, 13th.

ASHEVILLE, Nov. 14 .- On Saturday afternoon, Senator Vance, while riding in a road wagon on a narrow road leading to "Slaves, we ask and conjure you by all thrown out, and falling on his head, rethat is sacred and dear to you, avenge the ceived a cut about three inches long reaching to the bone. Dr. John A. Watson, of Asheville, was summoned by telebe your motto: Think of the heroes Sunday morning. He dressed the wound whose blood has fertilized the road to and left him in a satisfactory condition. progress, liberty, and humanity, and strive The injury, though severe, is not dan-

> The statement now going the rounds of the press that Ray and Anderson and their families are in England is not true of their families. We were in Bakersville a few weeks ago and were told that their wives were there living with their father, Mr J. Bowman .-Hickory Carolinian.

The two rival Republican State Executive Committees in this State are going to try to harmonize their differences. Loge Harris called his branch of the show to meet in Raleigh Dec. 14th. In the interest of harmony Dr Mott notifies his part of the menagerie to be on hand on the same day. Next year a true. President is to be elected, and campaign money will be sent down to buy the Hence these attempts to har-State. monize. We shall see what we shall see! -Raleigh Chronicle.

N. C. CONFERENCE.-The North Caroina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will convene at Fayetteville on Wednesday, the 30th instant. The Methodists of the Town are making great preparations for the Conference and the people of that good old Town will give visitors a handsome welcome.

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1887 .- Gov. Scales' action in refusing to sell the State's interest in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad is just what we might have expected from such an honest and level headed man as he is. Let the State retain the property until a connection is made here with the Western North Carolina Railroad, then the stock will be worth over par instead of 20 cents in the

At its meeting next month the Board of Agricultural will elect a State Chemist and Director of the Experiment Station to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Dabney. The Observer believes the interests of the people would be thoroughly served in that office by Dr. H. B. Battle, who was long the efficient assistant of Dr. Dabney and who has satisfactorily filled the vacancy in the office since Dr. Dabney resigned. We therefore hope the choice of the Board will fall upon Dr. Battle, as upon one of proven fitness. - Raleigh Observer.

[Mr Haigh of Fayetteville, (son of Dr. T. D. Haigh,) is also an applicant for the place, and those who know him say he is a highly cultured young man, and well qualified to fill the position of State Chemist.]

The Department of Agriculture has notified certain parties to cease the sale of the "Edisto Bone Phosphate" fertilizer in the State, until further orders. It is now unprotected by State license.

The Acme Manufacturing Company of Wilmington, N. C., has presented the office of the Department of Immigration at Raleigh, with a pine-wool carpet of its own manufacture (made out of pine of a physician, and it rested on defendant forms of Christian works; the planting of straw.) This carpeting is destined to be- to show it. Christian institutions, directing popular come the most popular hall and office careducation, allaying growing discontent pet in the world. There is nothing like

CAROLINA CENTRAL VS. RUTHERFORD COUNTY .- The suit between the Carolina Central Railroad and Rutherford county has been compromised, the plaintiff taking judgment for \$27,300. T. H. Cobb, Esq., of Asheville, was counsel for Carolina Central. This suit was brought up on old

county bonds. As a further part of the compromise, it is agreed that the judgment shall be settled by the issue of new bonds to the amount of \$27,300. The cause of compromise, it is presumed, is on account of doubts about the case. The total amount of bonds, including interest, would be, we learn, about \$107,000. This being the case, the county saves nearly \$80,000 by the compromise.-Lincoln Courier.

Union and Cabarrus Line.

The following is the report of the commissioners appointed to make a survey for The religious exercises conducted by the purpose of establishing the line between Union and Cabarrus counties:

> Agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1886-87, to have commissioners appointed to establish and locate the line between the counties of Cabarrus and Union, we, A F Stevens, of Union, Jas P Cook, of Cabarrus, and J E Henderson-the third party-of establish and locate the dividing line as

Beginning at a large rock in Rocky liver at the mouth of Clear Creek; thence N 57 degrees, 50 seconds, W 944 poles, crossing the Concord road and Creek, to a stone in the Cabarrus line (supposed to be near the corner of the counties of Union and Mecklenburg) from which one white oak bears S 281 degrees, E 9 poles and 20 links distant, and another white oak bears S 631 degrees, E 81 poles distant.

The above described line is ascertained by an actual survey of the line (this surveyor, M D L Biggers) from the side beginning to a known corner between the counties of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg, 103 miles distant. At the places where the line crosses the public road, stones are

Witness, our hands and seals this 22d day October, 1887. Jas P Cook. A F Stevens, J E Henderson.

Concord Times.

Digest of N. C. Supreme Court Decisions. Fall Term, 1887. [Reported for the Raleigh Observer.]

> Barnes va. Easton.-The defendant applied to a judge at chambers for write of Recordari and Supersede as in a case where judgment had been obtained against him in a magistrate's court. Notice was given to the plaintiff, who neglected to attend, and after examination the judge ordered the writs to issue and the case was thus in the Superior court. At the term of the court plaintiff moved to be allowed to oppose the application and the court allowed the motion, and on

Held, On appeal that the neglect of the plaintiff to appear and oppose the application when duly made was at his peril and the adjudication of the judge then made was final and not the subject of a re-examination in term time. The order of the judge ended the application, and the case then stood as if on appeal from the magistrate's judgment in the Superior court for trial. The established practice in such cases being under rules of court are operative and must be observed. The case must stand for trial in the Superior court.

Harris vs. Terry .- Held; To charge a postmaster with detaining, breaking open and destroying mail matter is action-

Held: That the courts of this State take potice to the laws of the United States which differ in this regard from the laws of another State that must be

Held; That where a witness is examined by the defendant in respect to an affidavit the witness had made, on cross-examination, plaintiff may ask the witness if he did not sin and if he did not swear that the facts set forth therein were

Royster vs. Commissioners of Granville. -Held, That section 756 of the Code, providing that all claims against counties, &c., shall be presented within two years after maturity, or be barred, while not limiting the time within which an action must be prosecuted, bars a recovery on claims not presented according to its re-

Held, Where on allegation of the loss of an order the board of commissioners ordered a duplicate to be issues, with the understanding that the "duplicate should be subject to all exceptions for traud and rregularity that might attach to the original," and that "the board do not assume any responsibility in behalf of the county which would not attach the original order," and said duplicate was not taken from the office, the original order having been found, that such action cannot be construed as an admission of the validity of the order.

dicted for violating the local option law in Raleigh township, which was adopted June 7, 1886. The evidence was he had retailed liquor in December, 1886. Defendant objected to the introduction of the record of the meeting of the Board of Commissioners at which the votes at the prohibition elections were canvassed and to the introduction of the election re-

State vs. Emery .- Defendant was in-

And he asked the court to instruct the jury that he should be acquitted because there was no evidence that one-fourth of the qualified voters had petitioned for the election to be held, and further because the State had not shown that the liquor had not been sold on the prescription of a

Held; The copies of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners and County Convassers were properly admitted. Held; The result of the election as de

cided and proclaimed is conclusive in any collateral proceeding. The objection to the validity of the election for want of proof of the condition precedent to its being ordered, cannot be sustained. Held; It was matter of defence if the

liquor had been sold on the prescription After verdict, defendant moved in arrest

of judgment that he was not charged with an indictable offence. Held; That by virtue of the election is

became unlawful to sell spirituous liquors n Raleigh township, and the offence charged is sufficiently described.

Knott ve. R & G R R Co .- Held, In the abscene of any contract, express or implied, to bind a railroad company to more than being a forwarding agent, its duty is performed when it delivers freight to its connecting line in good condition. Held, A connecting line of carriers may form an association or partnership by

which each may become liable for the others; but such a fact must be alleged and proved, if relied on. Where it is alleged that a railroad company agreed to carry freight beyond its terminus, and the allegation is denied.

an issue should be tendered by plaintiff as to the fact. Where a witness testifies that to the best of his knowledge goods were in good order at the terminus of a connecting line,

and he is asked on what he founds that knowledge, to make an examination of the goods and if in good condition to check them "all right," and if not in good condition to reject them. One who keeps a meterological record

by appointment of the signal office and makes entries of the weather in his own handwriting at the time of his observa- FALL AND WINTHR CLOTHING. Mecklenburg county, Commissioners appointed to superintend the establishment which when identified and authenticated and locating of said line, met on the 17th are evidence. When it was agreed that day of October, 1887, and proceeded to the Superior Court judge need not read his notes of the evidence to the jury and he is asked to charge that there was no evidence of damage while in defendant's possession, and he replied, "I will not read jury;" Held, no cause for assignment of

> Creech vs. Creech.-Suit by apprentice for breach of covenants in indenture. Held. That although the general rule is that where no actual damages are proved the jury can give only nominal damages, yet there are exceptions which are applicable to the facts of this case. Southerland on Damages, Vol. 2, pages 156, 157 and 172; State vs. Williams, 1 Dev.,

Held, That where the judge charges that "there is no sctual damage," and also charges the jury that if they should find that the plaintiff had suffered actual damage by permanent injury to his health, and the same was caused by insufficient Although by the survey Cabarrus loses food or clothing or other treatment, they mortally and four times the number slight- when brought out by the skillful teacher. some good territory, she also gains some. should say from the evidence what the damage was, it must be taken that it was

meant there was no immediate, direct

Held; That the indenture being made by "the judge of the probate and his successors in office," the name of the present judge of probate, being as successor in office, can be used as plaintiff, as in the case of an official bond.

Sugg and wife vs. Hartford Insurance Co. - The plaintiff had taken out a policy of insurance in defendant company in which there was a provision as follows: "Or if there shall be any other insurance, whether valid or otherwise, on the property insured or any part thereof at the time it is issued or any other time during its affidavits then filed, heard the application continuance, without the consent of this company written hereon, this policy shall since September 1st, 1887: Galveng

Subsequently the plaintiff, forgetting the existence of this policy, obtained other policies in other companies which contained the same clause.

Held, That the fact that the new policies were invalid because of the existence of the first policy at the time they were made does not alter the meaning of the contract entered into by the parties whereby their contract was to become void if additional insurance should be obtained. whether valid or otherwise, without the consent of the insurance company. The parties agreed that in a certain case their contract should be void, and their contract

State vs. Dickerson.-Exactly what corporal punishment a master may law fully inflict upon an apprentice is not set tled, but if the whipping inflicted by cruel and merciless the jury may infer it was done wantouly and maliciously. The exclusion of irrelevant evidence i

o ground for exception. A witness whom it is proposed to attack must be cross examined as to imputed hostile declarations as to a party to the action before evidence of the same is given, with a view to impeach.

LATEST DECISIONS. Opinions were filed in the following cases on Monday last:

Townsend vs McKinnon; no error. Porter vs Durham; no error. Allen vs Griffin; error; new trial. Rigsbee vs Durhum; no error. Straus vs Frederick; no error. Carpenter vs Tucker; no error. for Plaids filled at lowest market prices. Bank vs Bridgers; no error. Manuel vs Commissioners; no error. Rogers vs Jenkins; action dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Harvey vs Rich; no error. Harvey vs Brevard; no error. Newton vs error. Perry vs Peterson; error; new

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Wool, etc., all at popular prices.

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TO THE FALL TRADE.

Our Stock of PROVISIONS and GROCE RIES is now complete. To cash buyers we offer great inducements Don't fail to give us a call, as all we ask is a trial. Have just received,

600 ROLLS Cotton Bagging, 500 Bundles TIES, 500 Barrels Flour. 150 Bags Coffee, 50 Barrels Sugar, 50 Barrels Molasses 50 Boxes Bacon, 200 Boxes Tobacco,

100 Boxes Soip, 100 Packages Soda, 200 Bags Salt. SPRINGS & BURWELL,

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF DRESS GOODS In Charlotte. Fine stock of newest Trimmings, elegant lines

of Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Jerseys, Cloaks, Shawls and everything to be found in a Dry Goods House. Lowest prices in Jeans, Cassimeres,

Shirtings, Flannels and all Domestics. Full stock Eikin Blankets, Yarns and Socks. We will save you money. E. L. KEESLER & CO. Sept. 16, 1887.

It Pays TO CONSULT US. Big lot of Gents' extra-heavy Hose at the low

price of 10 cents. Gents' all-wool Hose at 25 Our Pant Goods stock is the admiration of every Farmer. Our heavy Kerseys at 331/3, 45

and 50 cents are extraordinary sellers. Be sure See our new line of Dress Goods. Special in-lucements to all parties purchasing Bridal Out-

See our new line of Children's Cloaks. All prices from \$2 upward.

Ask to see the new Walking Jackets. They are selling rapidly. Ladies' short Visites in great variety. Ladies Newmarkets. Large line of Underwear. All at

Rock Bottom prices. T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

## PHARR & LONG. (Successors to E. D. Latta & Bro.,) Clothiers.

Having succeeded the well known firm of E. D. LATTA & BRO., it is our desire to receive, and will be our utmost effort to deserve, that loyal support at the hands of the community, over my notes to see if there is any such which so steadfastly attended the retiring conevidence or not, but will leave it to the cern, and has made them prominent throughout the two Carolinas. New Clothing for 1887.

We shall give very close attention to our business and shall have a special care to the interests of our patrons, and as we begin our new life, having no accounts and naught against anyone having no accounts and naught against anyone, bearing "good will toward all men," and a very special liking for ladies, who have the responsible charge of providing well for the comfort of the "rising generation," we shall hope by courteous dealing, the selling of reliable Goods only, and the One Price system, to succeed.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Our expenses will be light, relatively reduced as we shall serve in active capacity ourselves, and as we have purchased our Stock very advantageously, and much under value. We will offer inducements heretofore unknown

to the trade. The first call from our friends will be much appreciated, and will give us an encouragement which we will endeavor to substantially manifest. PHARR & LONG,

Comparative Cotton Statement The following is the comparative cotton

statement for the week ending Nov. 11th Net receipts at all U. S. ports, 330,668 Total receipts to date, Exports for the week, 2,834,378 Total exports to date, Stock at all U.S. ports, Stock at all interior towns, 194,472 Stock in Liverpool, Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,

Total Receipts at all American Port since Sept. 1st, 1887.

The following are the total net receipt of cotton at all United States sea-port 351,550 bales, New Orleans 645,909, No. bile, 84,223, Savannah 477,726, Charles ton 227,642, Wilmington 98,582, Notell 198,057, Baltimore 3,469, New York 2,428, Boston 18,308, Newport News 24. 026, Philadelphia 4,493, West Point 172. 259, Brunswick 10,535, Port Royal 5,981 Pensacola 9,188. Total 2,334,378.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 .- The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,556, 522 bales, of which 2,070,022 are Amer. can, against 2,262,742 and 1,884,842 re spectively last year; receipts from all interior towns, 212,721; receipts from plants tions, 346,661. Crop in sight 2,953,492.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton.

Closing Out Sale.

ELIAS & COHEN Intend making a change in their present business on the 1st of January next, and will offer Extra Inducements To purchasers, either at Wholesale or Retail

Our Stock is full in many lines of this Fall's purchases, and Wholesale Buyers will find lot of Goods that they can buy 20 per cent less than in the Northern markets.

There is no humbug in this sale, and all re maining on hand, with the Store fixtures, will b Buyers will do well to examine our Goods an

All persons indebted to us must make in mediate payment. Longer indulgence cannot b We are selling Agents for Clifton, Foxhall & Glendale Sheetings, Shirtings and Drills. Orden

CLOAKS AND JERSEYS.

ELIAS & COHEN.

Large purchases of Cloaks and Jerseys enable us to offer to my friends and patrons exceptionally good Bargains, for instance I am now

Ladies' Newmarkets at \$3 38, worth \$5. Ladies' Newmarkets at \$3.78, worth \$5 50. Ladies' Newmarkets at \$5, worth \$6.50.

Ladies' Circulars at \$4 48, worth \$6. Many Other Styles at Very Low Prices.

In Jerseys, I offer a well made, good style Black Jersey at 48 cents. No other house on match them for less than 85 cents.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

o be pleased when buying in this Department for the styles are just superb, and prices wor derfully low.

H. BARUCH, Regulator of Low Prices Oct. 14, 1887.

Hommond & Justice Are Agents for the Oriental Powder Mills Breech Loading Guns Are also agents for the "Hercules Powder Company," whose make a Dynamite is acknowledged to be the best. A full stock of Sporting and Blasting Powder, Dynamite and Water Proof Fuse always of

hand at bottom prices.

HAMMOND & JUSTICE The "Oliver Chilled Plow," The Best in the World.

HAMMOND & JUSTICE are now Agent for this celebrated Plow, and carry a full stood ot all extras for same, such as Points, Mould Boards, Landsider, Bolts, &c., and are selling

We also have a large stock of Pittsburg Stei Plows, Single and Double Iron Foot Plow Stocks, at Rock Bottom prices. HAMMOND & JUSTICE Oct. 7, 1887. KING'S

Extract of Sarsaparilla and Queen's Deligit combined with Iodide of Potash This is Nature's Own Remedy for all Diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood, Eruptive and Cutaneous Diseases, Ery sipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, Tetter, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all Diseases of like character. It is an Alterative for the Restoration of Tor and Strength to the system debilitated by dises, hence it affords great protection from attach that originate in changes of climate, of season

and of life. BURWELL & DUNN, Sole Manufacturers and Proprietor

NEW BOOKS. Just received, a large line of New Books, 19

"John-A-Dreams," a Tale, 25 cents. "A Wicked Girl," by Mary Cecil Hay, 25 cents.
"Caskel Byron's Profession." by Geo. Bernan Shaw, 25 cents. A Modern Telemachus," by Charlotte Young 25 cents. "The Guilty River," by Wilkie Collins, 25 cents "Yeast," by Chas. Kingsley, 25 cents. "Megnon's Secret and Wanted a Wife," by John

Strange Winter, 25 cents. A Strange Inheritance," by F. M. "Cranford," by Mrs Gaskill, 25 cents.
"Golden Bells," by A. E. Francillon, 25 cents.
"Lucy Crofton," by Mrs Oliphant, 25 cents.
"Butta," by Geo. Temple, 25 cents.
"Lil Lorinne," by Theo. Gift, 50 cents.

ROSS & ADAMS, 17 South Tryon Sire

French Brandy, genuine imported article, for sale by

W. M. WILSON & CO., Charlotte Averill Ready-Mixed Paints pest in use. Any one can use them. W. M. WILSON & CO.

White Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Shoe Brushes and Kalsomine Brushes